the Second Five Year Plan where we wanted to have a slightly bigger outlay of Rs. 4600 crores but with the main idea to rehabilitate the Indian economy as well as modernise the Indian industry and also to have development in key industries like rubber, steel, coal. cement and heavy industries. By our Third Plan outlay of Rs. 15,902 crores with the outlay of 8,500 crores we tried to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains. We had our Fourth Five Year Plan with the main objective of attaining "Growth with Stability." The Fifth Plan with Rs. 39,222 crores was mainly for removal of poverty and Sixth Plan with Rs. 97,500 crores for production, modernisation and self-reliance.

उपसभापति: अभी 7 बजने में 10 मिनट है, फोरन मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेटमेंट करेंगे तो आप जरा कन्क्लूड कर दीजिए।

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Shall I continue later?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have then Prime Minister at 7 O'clock. You can finish in two-three minutes.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I can continue later.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At ten minutes to seven, we have a statement from the External Affairs Minister and you should finish by that time.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: So far as the Seventh Five Year Plan is concerned, we have an outlay of 1,80,000 crores with major emphasis on sectors like energy, transport industry, minerals, social services, agricultural and rural development. The objective of the Plan document is laudable and it gives us the targets in certain areas which is our national goal to be achieved by the end of the Plan, and mainly by the end of the century, that is, 2000 A.D. (*Time bell rings*).

In view of the shortage of time I would only say 2-3 important things about the implementation aspect, which is important. Firstly, as I said, the objectives of the Plan are laudable. But the question is whether we are geared up and fully prepared to implement it, at the grassroot levels in all sectors of the economy. The Plan document itself has given certain figures. In Chapter 21 it gives the backlog that we have got in certain respects, particularly in power, railways and irrigation, where in the beginning and investment during the year 1984-85, it will take normally 11 years to 19 years to complete these projects in hand. The question is that for about 50 per cent of further outlay, that is, 30 per cent in energy about 13 per cent in transport and nearly 10 per cent in irrigation, how are we geared up to take up all this heavy investment and how are we going to implement it? This is one question which requires to be considered fully and examined. There are certain aspects which have been mentioned and have been so recognisd in the Plan documents, that we should have a proper system of dealing with pre-planning, decision-making and also funding the project formulation, organisation, coordination with the help of the consultants and so on. The question is whether we are self-sufficient; whether we are in a position to really effectively do all these things which have been listed in Chapter 21. The question is whether we are able to do it with local involvement. Prime Minister himself said that there should be local involvement and people's involvement and there should be decentralisation ....(*Time bell rings*). Could I continue later. Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Now the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Summit meeting between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India, held in New Delhi on 17th December, 1985

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Madam Deputy Chairman, the President of Pakistan, His Excellency Ge-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

neral Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, paid a brief visit to New Delhi today, the 17th December, on his way home from an official visit to several countries in the region.

The President of Pakistan and our Prime Minister held talks on various matters of mutual interest. The talks here held in an extremely cordial atmosphere.

The two leaders reaffirmed their determination to move rapidly towards complete normalisation of relations between the two countries and, to this end, to take positive and constructive action in coming weeks:

The following decisions were taken:

(i) Finance Ministers of the two countries will meet in Islamabad from the 5th to 7th January, 1986, to consider agreements on expansion of trade and economic relations.

(ii) The Foreign Secretary of the two countries will meet in Islamabad in the third week of January, 1986, to continue discussions on a comprehensive Treaty and to discuss other confidence building measures.

(iii) The four Sub-Commissions set up under the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission will meet towards the end of January/early February, 1986, to finalise their work. The full Joint Commission led by their respective Foreign Ministers will meet towards the end of February, 1986.

(iv) The two sides have agreed to work out an agreement whereby each will undertake not to attack the nuclear installations of the other.

(v) A cultural agreement will be signed between the two countries.

(vi) All the above measures will culminate in our Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan during the first half of 1986.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to ask four questions. Since you have extracted a promise from me to be very brief, I will try and abide by that promise.

Firstly, Madam, following upon the meeting in New York between President Zia-ul-Haq and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, it had been announced that an agreement has been reached about the nuclear scientists of the two countries. This was later denied by the Ministry of External Affairs. Would the hon. Minister clarify, on the occasion of President Zia's visit now and the inauguration of the FBTR at Kalpakkam, whether, firstly, any such agreement was reached in New York and, secondly, on what basis has Dr. A. Q. Khan been invited now to Kalpakkam? Secondly, Madam, I am intrigued by item number (iv) in the Minister's statement, which seems to break a totally new ground of policy. It says that during the meeting President Zia and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi have agreed that the two sides will work out an agreement whereby each will undertake not to attack the nuclear installations of the other. This is a very significant departure of the Government of India from, firstly its earlier pronouncements and, secondly, its declared policy. Would, therefore, the Minister clarify whether it means that the Government of India is now going back on its earlier assertions and accepts Pakistan's assertions that its, Pakistan's nuclear programmes have on military content? Otherwise this particular provision makes no sense whatsoever.

Thirdly, what are the details of the discussions held between these two dignitaries, on the question of—this arises from item number (iv)—on the programme of nuclearisation? If you have agreed not to attack each other's nuclear installations, what discussions led you to this conclusion or this agreement? Finally, did Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ask President Zia to clarify his statement in Sri Lanka

regarding the Sri Lankan situation in the context of the Tamils in Sri Lanka and his statement relating thereto when he was in Sri Lanka?

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Madam, the second para of the statement clearly states that the President of Pakistan and our Prime Minister held talks on various matters of mutual interest. I would like to know whether our Prime Minister has discussed about Sri Lanka affairs with President Zia. Secondly, BBC has reported that nearly 2000 soliders were sent from Pakistan to Sri Lanka to curb Tamil Tigers there. I would like to know whether this matter was discussed by our Prime Minister with the President of Pakistan. Thirdly, if the two statements which I have mentioned just now are correct, what action is the Government of India going to take after having met the President of Pakistan and after having discussed various matters of mutual interest especially with regard to the Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka?

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra): Madam, it is a welcome statement that they are going to decide the matters by constructive action in coming weeks and may open a new chapter in Pakistan and India relations, but there are a few points which I would like the hon. Minister to clarify.

I would lke to know whether any questions were discussed about extremists operating from Pakistan. These extermists are creating a problem for us in Punjab and Kashmir and secondly, whether any nuclear programme of the two countries was discussed between them.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि न्यूक्लीयर बम जो पाकिस्तान बना रहा है उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातचीत हुई है या नहीं ? दूसरी बात यह कि सीमान्त क्षेत्र में जो उधर से आक्रमण होते हैं या घुसपैठिए इधर आते हैं, उनके बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया गया है या नहीं ?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, the Prime Minister is on record of having said that he is not convinced with the assertion being made by Pakistan that they are not going in for a nuclear armament programme. Subsequently, the Prime Minister also gave conflicting statements, one in Japan and another on his return from abroad. At one place he said that our options are open and at another place he said that we are not going to make a bomb even if Pakistan goes ahead with it. I would like to know whether this confusion has been cleared now after his talks with the Pakistani President and whether the Prime Minister and the Government of India are clear in their mind about the intentions of Pakistan.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Madam, I would like to refer to the earlier discussion that the Government had in SAARC meeting about terrorism. Now, we know that for the terrorist activities Pakistan is wholly responsible. They are nursing terrorists and giving them training. After training particularly the extremists from Punjab in their own country, they send them to India. I would like to know whether you had a talk with the Pakistan leader in this connection and whether he has given an assurance that henceforth they would not indulge in giving training to the terrorists and that they would dismantle all terrorist training camps in Pakistan.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam Deputy Chairman, I welcome the questions asked by the hon. Members they have been very constructive and helpful.

Now coming to the question of Shri Jaswant Singhji, whether there was an agreement that there should be a meeting of the scientists, I say there was

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

no such agreement in New York about the meeting of the scientists. Mr. M. A. Khan was not invited to the best of my knowledge to the Kalpakkam inauguration. Then he asked about the agreement in item (iv), that the two sides have agreed to work out an agreement where none will attack the nuclear installations of the other. He wanted to know, does it mean a departure from policy and does it mean departure of policy? No, it does not mean a departure of any policy about nuclear matters. In this agreement, this stipulates that Pakistan leaders were repeatedly saying that India was going to attack. It was published in various papers. There was some statement that India was going to attack Pak nuclear installations, particularly at Kahuta. The agreement not to attack the nuclear installations is to reassure Pakistan that we have no such intentions and this was greatly welcomed and appreciated by them. So I repeat that this is not a departure from our policy. because our policy has always been not to use force.

7 P.M.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If the hon. Minister would kindly yield for a minute, with your permission, Madam, I am not reassured but I have understood that so long as to . . . (*Interruptions*) I requested him yield. It is up to him to yield.

SHRI J. K. JAIN (Madhya Pradesh): He is in the habit of disturbing. He just gets up and starts speaking. What is this?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jaswant Singh, he will answer you.

SHRI J. K. JAIN: And you have not permitted him. He just gets up every time.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): And the Minister has not completed his reply.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Fair enough. Madam, if he does not reply to my points you will give me a chance.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As far as the question which two hon. Members asked whether Sri Lanka was discussed—I think three hon. Members asked it—Mr. Mohanarangam, Mr. Chaturanan Mishra and Mr. Jaswant Singh also said referring to some statement by President Zia—I would say that Sri Lanka was not discussed with President Zia. We are discussing it direct with President Jayewardene and other Lankan authorities and therefore there was no reason to discuss Sri Lanka with President Zia.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Whether he discussed about Pakistan sending arms and everything.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I think the answer is complete.

Then the other question was what Mr. Upendra said: Again there is some confusion in his mind that there is a confusion in the various statements made by the Prime Minister. As I had replied to him earlier on that occasion and now even I can say that on nuclear policies, there is absolutely none. Our stand is so clear and categorical. There is no question of any confusion and there was no need to clear it anywhere.

Then, lastly the question of terrorism This matter was discussed with President Zia and our position has been stated very clearly and this will be further taken up in the meetings of the Foreign Secretaries to be held, as I said.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam you had asked me to sit down but there are two aspects which remain uncleared. Is it the hon. Minister's assertion that no Pakistani officials were invited to the inauguration of the FBTR at Kalpakkam? Secondly, does this agreement to arrive at an agreement not to attack one another's

nuclear installations mean that the Government of India is now convinced that Pakistan's nuclear programme is only entirely peaceful one? These are the two clarifications which I had sought from the Minister and which have remained uncleared.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam, the Chairman of the Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission was invited and there were a number of others who were invited and they had attended. But not Mr. A. Q. Khan.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am faulted on the name. But what about the second part? May I repeat?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you sure that the Pakistani nuclear installations are not offensive? That is exactly what he means.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes. Now this agreement to arrive at an agreement, does it mean that the Government of India is not convinced?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have very clearly and categorically answered that this does not represent any departure, as is alleged, from our former nuclear policy. This only means that we have now assured them that we never have any inte tions....(*Interruptions*) we believe in non-use of force, we are not going to attack it. And this has been welcomed and appreciated by them.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prime Minister, would you like to intervene at this stage?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): On the Seventh Plan? . . .Yes

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MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION OF SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1985-86—Contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Madam Deputy Chairman, due to various preoccupations, I am sorry, I was not able to be in the House today but many of the points that have been raised have been brought to my notice and I have studied them and there are some that I would like to respond to during my intervention.

Our basic approach to planning has been to remove, to alleviate, poverty from India. We have in our Plans, always tried to have a broader views, a large long-term perspective, and all-India perspective. Our planning is an expression of the collective effort of all the Chief Ministers and of the Central Government in trying to bring about this process of removing poverty; it is an effort in defining the nation's objectives and, perhaps most important of all, it is one point where we all have a consensus.

Our Plans cannot be hard and dogmatic. They must move with the times, they must move with the development of our country. With every year there are new compulsions, circumstances change, and with each Plan these must be taken into consideration. And we have done that without any basic shift from the policies that Panditji and Indiraji had followed in their Plans.

The past record of our planning process is beyond dispute because of our Plans, because of a determined effort in a particular direction, we have been able to become self-sufficient in food. We have a strong industrial base a base spanning a large number of different types of industries—not just a few specific industries like some other countries have achieved. That is what gives us our basic strength and our basic self-reliance. Without economic self-reliance, our very political independence comes under jeopardy. During the last Plan we have shown that our system works even while the international environment is very hostile and non-conducive to development. Inspite of the last five years' international atmosphere, we have not only survived, but we have done well.